VOSHEDCHENKO, B.M.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6612

Author : Kontcrovich, I.Ye., Voshedchenko, B.M.
Title : Procedure for the Determination of the Grain of Austenite.

Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriye, 1956, 22, No 8, 954-955

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

Voshedchenko, B. M.

AUTHORS: Kontorovich, I. Ye., and Voshedchenko, B. M. 126-2-19/35

TITLE: Influence of overheating on the properties of heat treated structural steels. (Vliyaniye peregreva na svoystva termicheski obrabotannykh konstruktsionnykh staley).

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.2, pp. 340-348 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There is no generally accepted opinion on the influence of the initial austenite grain on the microstructure, fracture and the mechanical properties of the steel after repeated recrystallization. The authors carried out experiments with the aim of establishing the influence of the character of the micro-structure and the appearance of the fracture on the mechanical properties of certain structural steels after preliminary overheating and subsequent recrystallization within a wide range of temperatures. The experiments were carried out with specimens made of three grades of steel with chromium contents between 1.49 and 0.75% and Ni contents of 3.67 to 1.48%, the chemical compositions of which are given in Table 1, p.340. Plates of 100 x 60 x 12 mm were heated at 900, 1000, 1100, 1200 and 1300°C for 75 minutes and then cooled in air. Following that, the

Influence of overheating on the properties of heat treated structural steels.

plates were quenched in oil from temperatures of 950 to 1250°C (with steps of 100°C), tempered at 650°C for ninety minutes and then cooled in the furnace with a speed of 50 to 100°C/hr. The slow cooling of the specimens after high temperature tempering was effected for the purpose of shifting the critical range of brittleness towards higher temperatures. Comparison of the impact strength data for alloy structural steels after double recrystallization led to the conclusion that preliminary heating in the temperature range 900 to 1200°C with subsequent hardening from various temperatures up to 1200°C hardly reduces at all the impact strength if the fracture has a fibre-like appearance. Therefore, the heat treatment regimes and the test temperatures were so chosen that the obtained impact strength values correspond to the semi-brittle state of the investigated alloys. The specimens were cut in the direction of the fibre. The tensile tests were made at room temperature, the impact strength was tested at room temperature and also at -196°C. The graph, Fig.1, shows the influence of the temperatures

Card 2/4 of double recrystallization on the mechanical properties

Influence of overheating on the properties of heat treated structural steels.

of steel 12X2H4A (tempered at 650°C, cooled in the furnace and tested at 20°C). The graphs, Fig.2, show the influence of the temperatures of double recrystallization on the impact strength of structural steels (tempered at 650°C, cooled in the furnace). The graph, Fig.4, shows the change of impact strength of two of the tested steels as a function of the temperature of preliminary overheating (final hardening from 850°C in oil, tempering at 650°C followed by cooling in the furnace, testing at 20°C). Figs. 3, 5, 6 and 7 represent microstructures after various treatment programmes. Comparison of the mechanical properties shows that these either do not change at all or increase slightly with increasing temperature of preliminary heating and final hardening. In the case of impact test of structural steel specimens at temperatures corresponding to the semi-brittle state, intergrain formations also have an influence, in addition to the influence of the structure of the austenite grain. Depending on the subsequent cooling speed of the steel two types of structure may form, namely, a martensite-troostite structure with a definite orientation relative to the crystallographic planes of

Influence of overheating on the properties of heat treated structural steels.

the initial austenite grain or a ferrite-pearlite structure with a less definite orientation relative to the initial austenite grain. It was established that breaking up of the initial boundaries of the austenite grain and the re-orientation of the grains caused by the overheating at high temperatures is due to the growth of new grains above the recrystallization temperature. The differing size of the new grains is due to the differing degree of phase hardening inside the old grains.
There are 7 figures and 10 referehces, all of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1956 (Initially), October 15, 1956 (after revision).

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Aviation Technology Institute (Moskovskiy Aviatsionnyy Tekhnologicheskiy Institut).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

Voshedchenko, B.M.

AUTHORS: Kontorovich, I.Ye., Voshedchenko, B.M. 32-11-37/60

TITLE: Determination of the Critical Interval of Brittleness in the Extension of Samples With a Smooth Surface (Opredeleniye kriticheskogo intervala khrupkosti pri rastyazhenii gladkikh obraztsov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1362-1365 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is said in the introduction that this field has not yet been sufficiently investigated, above all because the brittle destruction of the smooth samples is difficult to attain even at - 196° C, and also because of the lack of suitable methods of determination. In this work a method for the determination of the critical temperature of brittleness in the case of extension up to fracture of the annealed smooth samples of constructional steels is described. As samples the steels 12X2H4A and 23X2HB A in form of rods 11 11 75 mm were used. They were first hardened at 1200° in oil and were then annealed at 650° (within 60 min.) with following cooling in the furnace (30-50° per hour). Herefrom the "shortened Gagarin samples" were made. (It may be seen from the drawing that the bolts have a length of 58 mm, are provided with a thread, and the threadless part has a length of 30 mm). Tests were carried out on a traction engine "P5" at a maximal stress of 5000 kg, and extension was automatically recorded. Extension in the case of

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32-11-37/60

Determination of the Critical Interval of Brittleness in the Extension of Samples With a Smooth Surface

cooling down to 196° was carried out by the application of a thermostat system consisting of a vessel which was mounted on the traction shaft and was filled for cooling with liquid nitrogen or, because of the less low temperatures of liquid nitrogen, with liquid nitrogen diluted with gasoline. The vessel contained the sample which, screwed on to the two ends of the shaft, was connected with the traction engine. A thermocouple was elastically connected with the sample. In the course of a series of tests carried out up to the point of breaking the diagrams of the extension of the samples were constructed. Investigations are described which were carried out with a view of avoiding certain kinds of fracture caused by tearing. There are 4 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-9-19964

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 268 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kontorovich, I.Ye., Voshedchenko, B.M.

TITLE: Effect of Isothermal Quenching Upon the Temper Brittleness of 12Kh2N4A Steel (Vliyaniye izotermicheskoy zakalki na otpusknuyu khrupkost' stali 12Kh2N4A)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 104-111

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the influence of heating temperature in isothermal quenching and tempering, and of the effects of methods of cooling upon the temper brittleness of Nr 12Kh2N4A steel. Specimens were quenched from temperatures of 800, 900, 1100, and 1250°C in a potassium nitrate bath at 380-400°, being held for 15 minutes, and were tempered at 350, 450, 550, and 650° with cooling in water and in the furnace. In quenching from 800° and tempering at 450° the critical temperature of brittleness is minimal. An increase to 1250° in the temperature to which the metal is heated for hardening increases the critical temperature for brittleness from -30 to +140°. An increase in the tempering temperature from 450 to 650° with water cooling

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SOV/137-58-9-19964

Effect of Isothermal Quenching Upon the Temper Brittleness (cont.)

reduces the critical temperature for brittleness in the entire interval of temperatures for hardening and increases the value of a_k.

F.U.

1. Steel---Mechanical properties 2. Steel--Temperature factors 3. Steel--Test methods

Card 2/2

KONTOROVICH, I.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk prof.; VOSHCHENKO, B.M., kand. tekhn.nauk

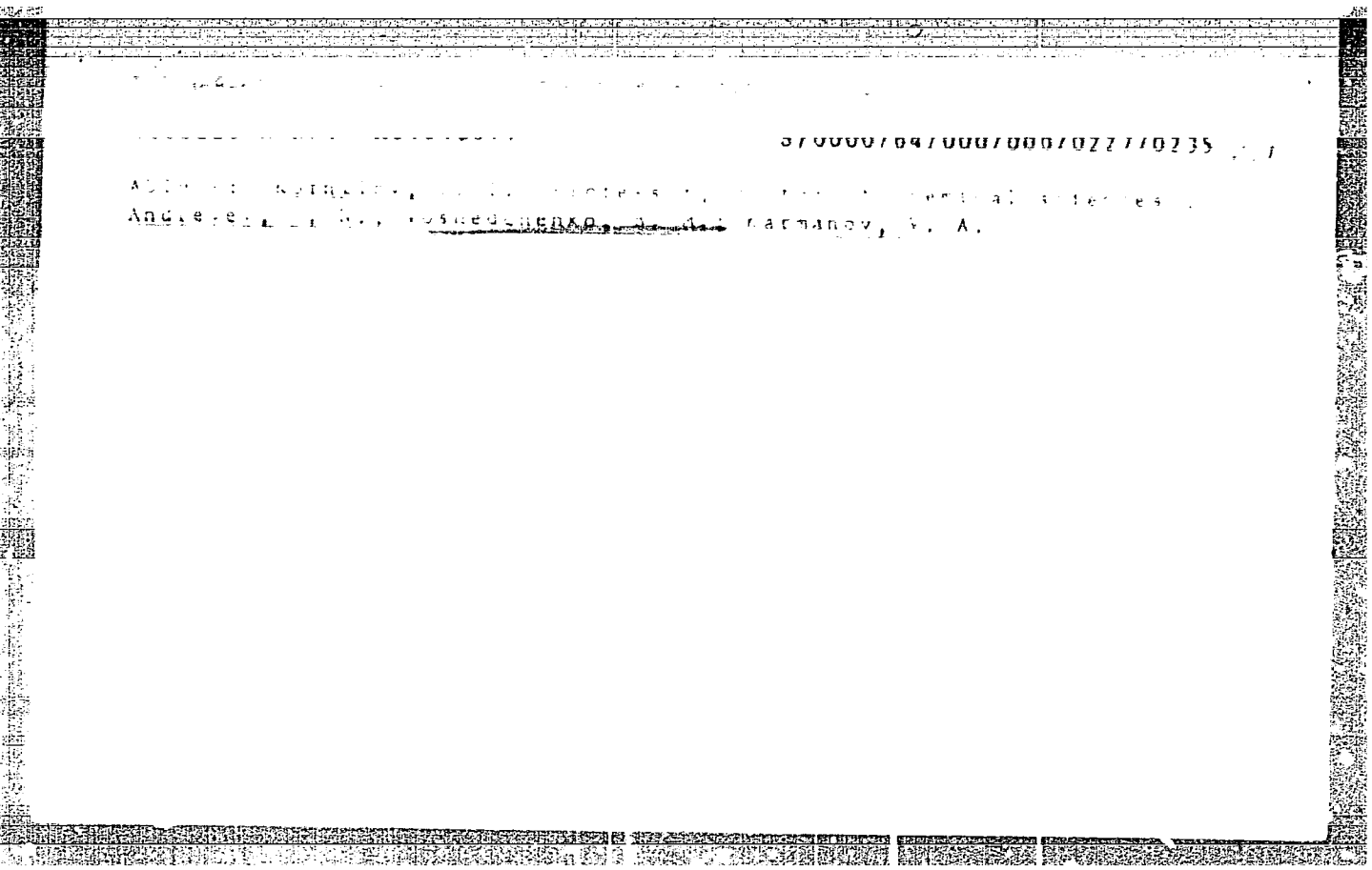
Effect of heat treatment on the mechanical properties of structural steels at low temperatures. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.7:79-86 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:2)

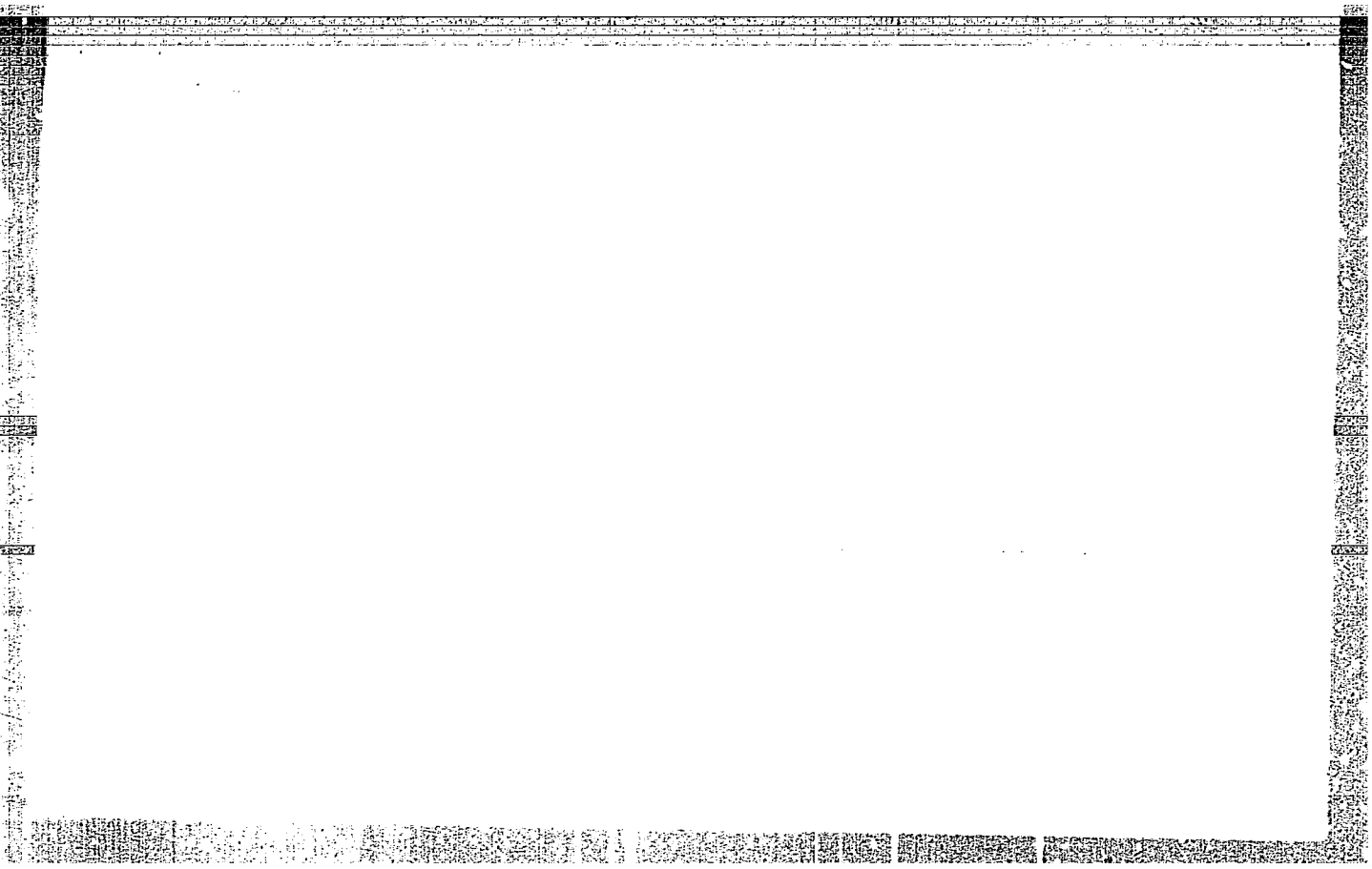
1. Moskovskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano kafedroy metallovedeniya i termicheskoy obrabotki Moskovskogo vechernego metallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Steel, Structural--Heat treatment)

KONTOROVICH, I.Ye.; VOSHEDCHENKO, B.M.; BUNTUSHKIN, V.P.

Effect of addition alloys on the aging of the Fh15N35 solid solution. Izv. vys. uchob. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:145-149 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut.





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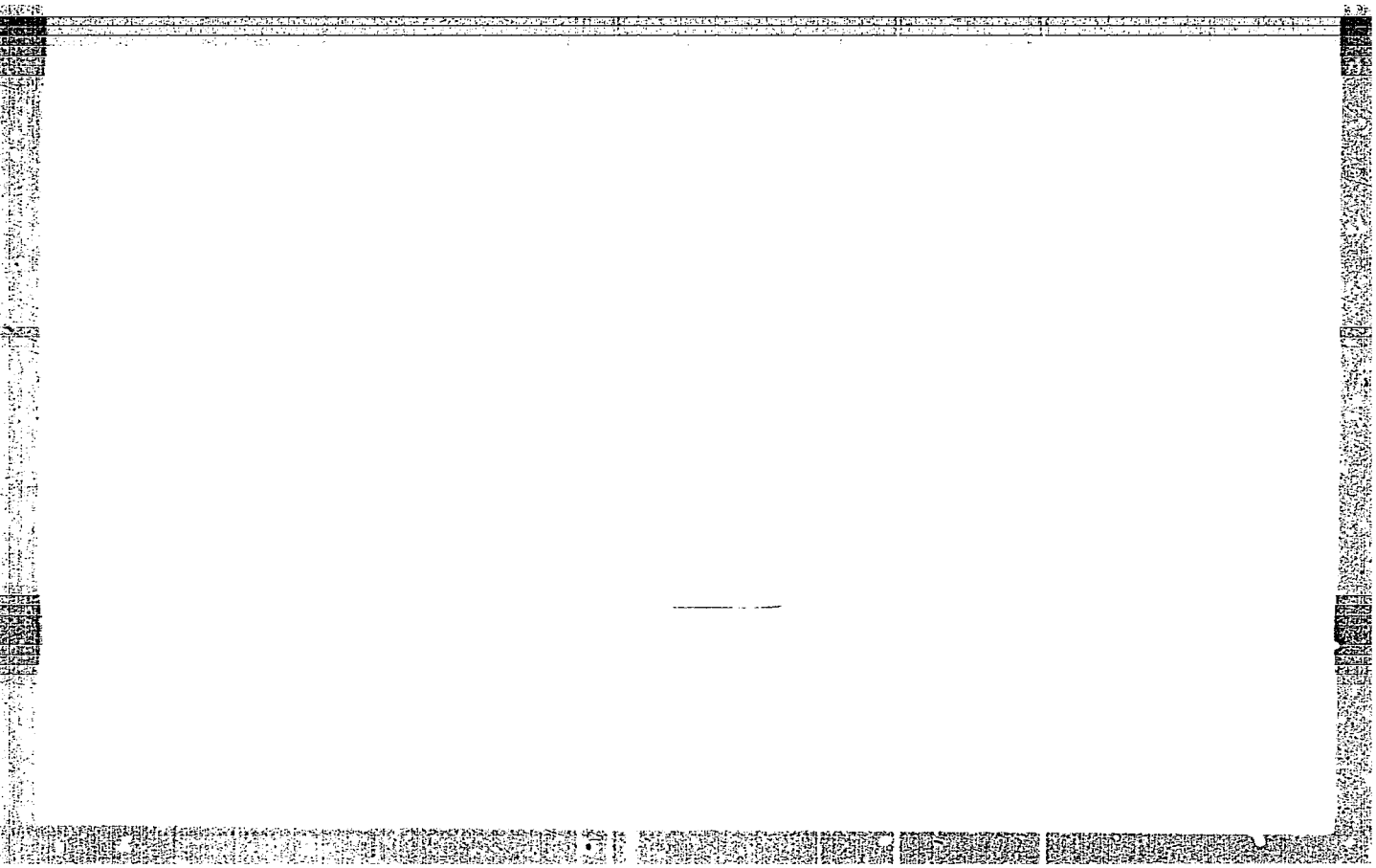

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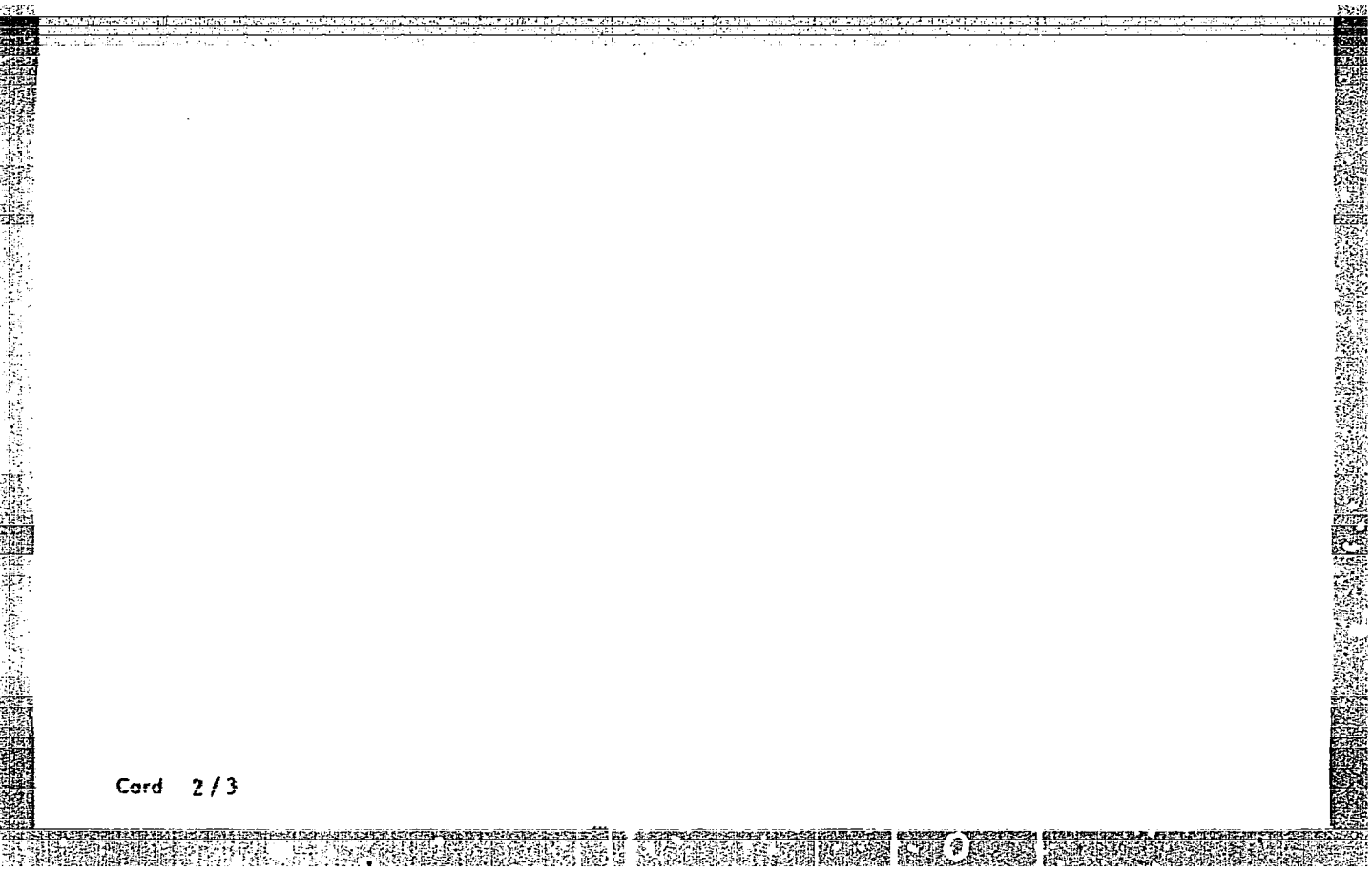

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001861020010-2"

ENCLOSURE:

ACC NR: AP6003302 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/001/0019/0021

AUTHOR: Kontorovich, I. Ye.; Voshedchenko, B. M.; Buntushkin, V. P.

ORG: Moscow Evening Metallurgical Institute (Moskovskiy vechernyy metallurgicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of molybdenum on the properties of Kh15N85 Ni-Cr alloy

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 1, 1966, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: nickel containing alloy, chromium containing alloy, molybdenum, metal hardening, hardness, metal aging, phase composition / Kh15N85 Ni-Cr alloy

ABSTRACT: Melts of this alloy, containing different proportions of Mo and Cr (2.05, 4.20, 4.10 and 14.6% Mo and 15.2, 16.3, 15.25 and 13.0% Cr, respectively) were prepared by the powder-metallurgy method. The compression-molded specimens (10x10x70 mm) were sintered at 1180°C in ahydrogen atmosphere for 4 hr with subsequent cooling in a stream of hydrogen. Following hardening at 1080°C for 8 hr and aging at 680°C for up to 20 hr the properties of the specimens were investigated. Radiographic and chemical phase analyses showed that the melts containing up to 4.10% Mo after hardening have a single-phase, austenitic structure, while the melt with 14.6% Mo has a two-phase austenitic structure; the second phase, which segregates around the grain boundaries, is molybdenum-rich. The density of the melts increases with increasing Mo content: follow

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UDC: 669.14.018.45'28

L 15708-66
ACC NR: AP6003302

g quenching the specific weight of the melts with 2.05, 4.1 and 14.6% Mo increased 0.13, 1.8 and 4.6%, respectively, compared with the Mo-free Ni-Cr alloy. The hardness of the alloys increases with increasing Mo content: the specimens with 14.6% have a hardness of H_V = 335 compared with H_V = 217 for the Mo-free specimens. The dition of Mo also enhances the electric resistivity of the alloys. After aging 2-3 at 680°C the alloys acquire optimal hardness, since any longer aging causes a crease in the hardness of the austenite. The variations in hardness following brief ing apparently are a consequence of intragranular processes -- the redistribution alloy elements and, possibly, the variation in the density of dislocations. Orig. t. has: 2 tables, 3 figures.

B CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

rd 2/2 10

L 02970-67 EWI(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW/GD/JH

ACC NR: AT6032628 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0162/0167

AUTHOR: Orlov, B. D. (Candidate of technical sciences); Dmitriyev, Yu. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Voshedshenko, B. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Spot welding of molybdenum

SOURCE: Moscow. Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. Avtomatizatsiya, mekhanizatsiya i tekhnologiya protsessov svarki (Automation, mechanization and technology of welding processes) Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 162-167

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum alloy, ~~molybdenum alloy~~ metal welding, ~~molybdenum alloy~~ spot welding

ABSTRACT: Spot welding of molybdenum presents serious difficulties because the melting temperature of molybdenum is much higher than that of electrode alloys. In view of this fact, several variants of spot welding VM-1 and TsM-1 molybdenum alloy sheets 0.3—1.5 mm thick were tested. The most promising results were obtained with projection welding and the use of insulating inserts made of mica, aluminum oxide, zirconium dioxide, or a mixture of zirconium oxide with glass. Projections must be made on a soft backing (aluminum, copper) to prevent cracking of molybdenum sheets. To protect the electrode, sintered molybdenum foils 0.1 mm thick are inserted

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L 02970-67

ACC NR: AT6032628 O

between the electrodes and sheets. With these precautions, satisfactory quality welds were obtained. Welds with 4.3—4.4 mm nugget diameter failed at room temperature in a brittle manner under a load of 210—265 kg. The strength increased with increased temperature, and at 500C the fracture became ductile and occurred under a load of 220—270 kg. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 14May66/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5099

Card 2/2 egh

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82290 M

Author : Korovin, A.I., Korovina, Z.I., Vatsuro, L.D., Vosheva, Z.A.

Inst : N.A. Maksimov Academy

Title : The Influence of Soil Temperature on the Processes of Development and the Dynamics of Crop Formation.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Pamyati akad. N.A. Maksimova, M., AN SSSR, 1957, 130-144

Abstract : Experiments were conducted at the Solikamskaya Experimental Station on spring wheat Diamant, winter wheat Ul'yanovskaya and rye Vyatka. Temperatures lowered to 6-7° were created in the root zone by means of a continuous cooling of the vessels by cold running spring water in a special thermo-vegetation booth. Winter

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82290 M

in roots. This confirms the increased demand for fertilizers in the north. On the other hand, the productivity of photosynthesis became lower, the growth of the stems prior to spike formation was retarded, the structure of the spikes became poorer and the amount of grains in them decreased. The retarded passage through the light stage, and intensified growth of the roots and to some extent of the leaves leads to an increase in the aggregate crop under the conditions of lowered temperature but it also produces a poorer structure. In the aggregate yield, the weight of the roots, instead of being 14%, increases to 23.6%, and the weight of the grain instead of being 35.9% drops to 23.6%. This partially explains why under the production conditions of the north the aggregate yield is sufficiently high in cold years but the grain yield drops considerably. -- A.A. Kornilov

Card 3/3

VOSHININ, N. P. (ENGR)

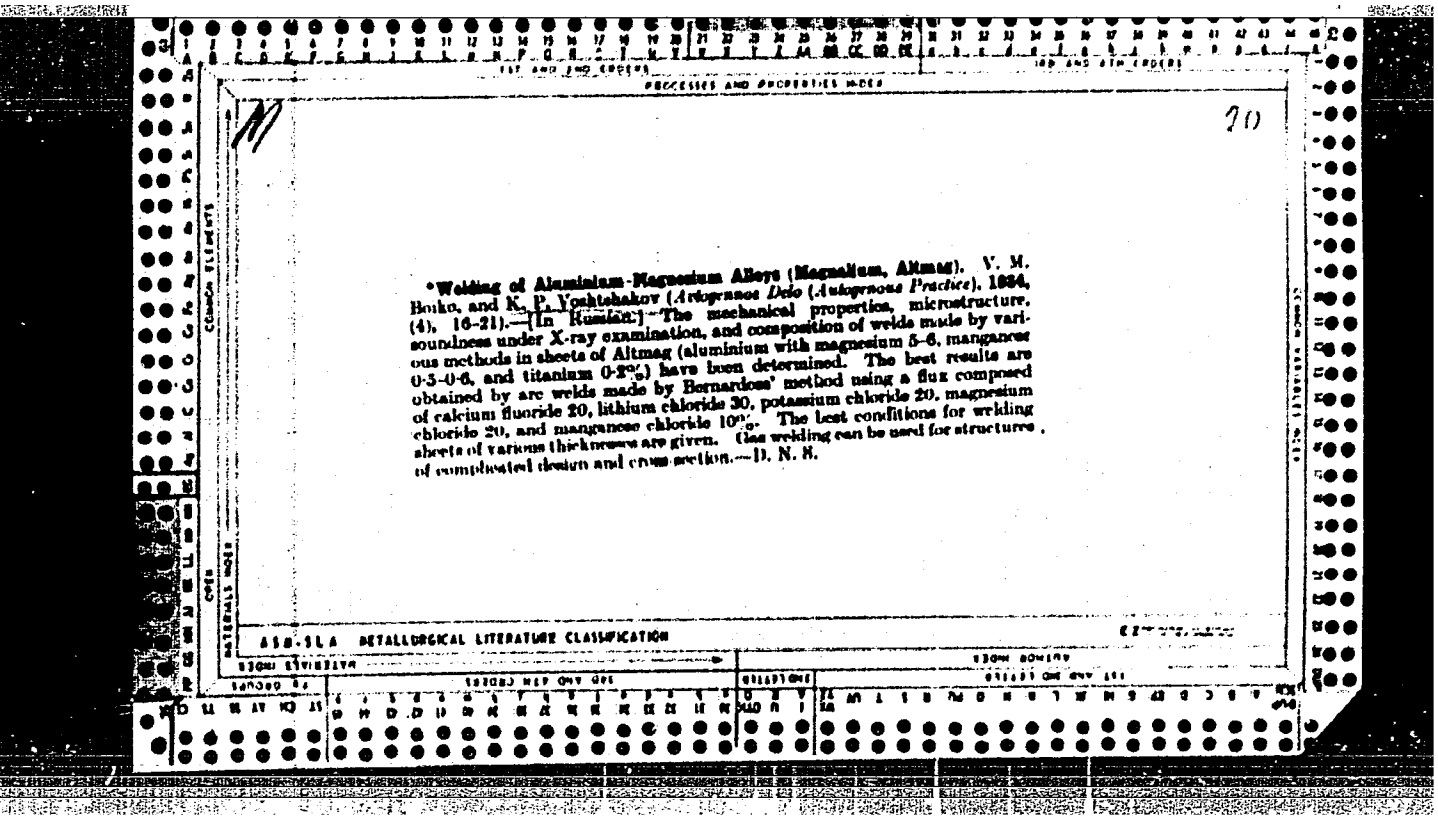
VOSHININ, N. P. (ENGR) -- "Investigation of the Effect of Working Parameters in the Tamping of Flagstone and Its Operating Conditions Based on the Effectiveness of Ground Packing." Sub 3 Jul 52, Moscow Motor Vehicle and Road Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, January-December 1952

BCS

Refractories

1696. **Dolomite refractory materials containing free lime.**—P. S. Mamykin and B. A. Voshkarev (*Ogneupory*, No. 6, 259, 1950; abstracted in *Stanko*, 28, 259, 1950). The stabilised dolomite brick is equal to magnesite bricks for use in the walls of electric furnaces and in the backwalls of O.H. furnaces. Research workers have studied the preparation of a refractory containing free CaO yet resistant to the atmosphere. It was discovered that even in small quantities perovskite is a good sintering agent for lime. Deformation under load of dolomite begins at a very high temp. and reaches only 4% at 1,660° C. It is noted that despite the great shrinkage (25%) the fired samples have no cracks and are not substantially deformed. The dangerously large shrinking begins at 1,300° C. and continues up to 1,610° C. Three characteristic phases were determined: CaO grains from 0·05 to 0·16 mm.; MgO grains from 0·007 to 0·025 mm.; and a small amount of $CaO.2TiO_2$, brownish polarizing grains placed between the CaO and MgO grains. The condition for sintering is the favourable influence of the perovskite on the growth of the CaO grains. The authors used 2% of paraffin as bond. The samples fired at 1,550°–1,570° C. and kept 30 min. at the final temp. had no cracks, were not deformed, and their colour was even and light yellow. The bricks were very stable. There is no interaction between these bricks and basic O.H. slag at 1,600° C. The quality of the dolomite refractory materials, containing free CaO, can be improved by increasing the amount of moist binding agent to 10–15%; this decreases the shrinkage.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

70

•**Welding of Aluminium-Magnesium Alloys (Magnalium, Altmag).** V. M. Benko, and K. P. Yoshtshakov (*Avtogennoe Delo* (*Autogenous Practice*), 1934, (4), 16-21).—[In Russian.]—The mechanical properties, microstructure, soundness under X-ray examination, and composition of welds made by various methods in sheets of Altmag (aluminium with magnesium 5–6, manganese 0·5–0·6, and titanium 0·2%) have been determined. The best results are obtained by arc welds made by Bernardos' method using a flux composed of calcium fluoride 20, lithium chloride 30, potassium chloride 20, magnesium chloride 20, and manganese chloride 10%. The best conditions for welding sheets of various thicknesses are given. Gas welding can be used for structures of complicated design and cross-section.—D. N. R.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VOSICKI, B.

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods of Measurement and Research C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 2599

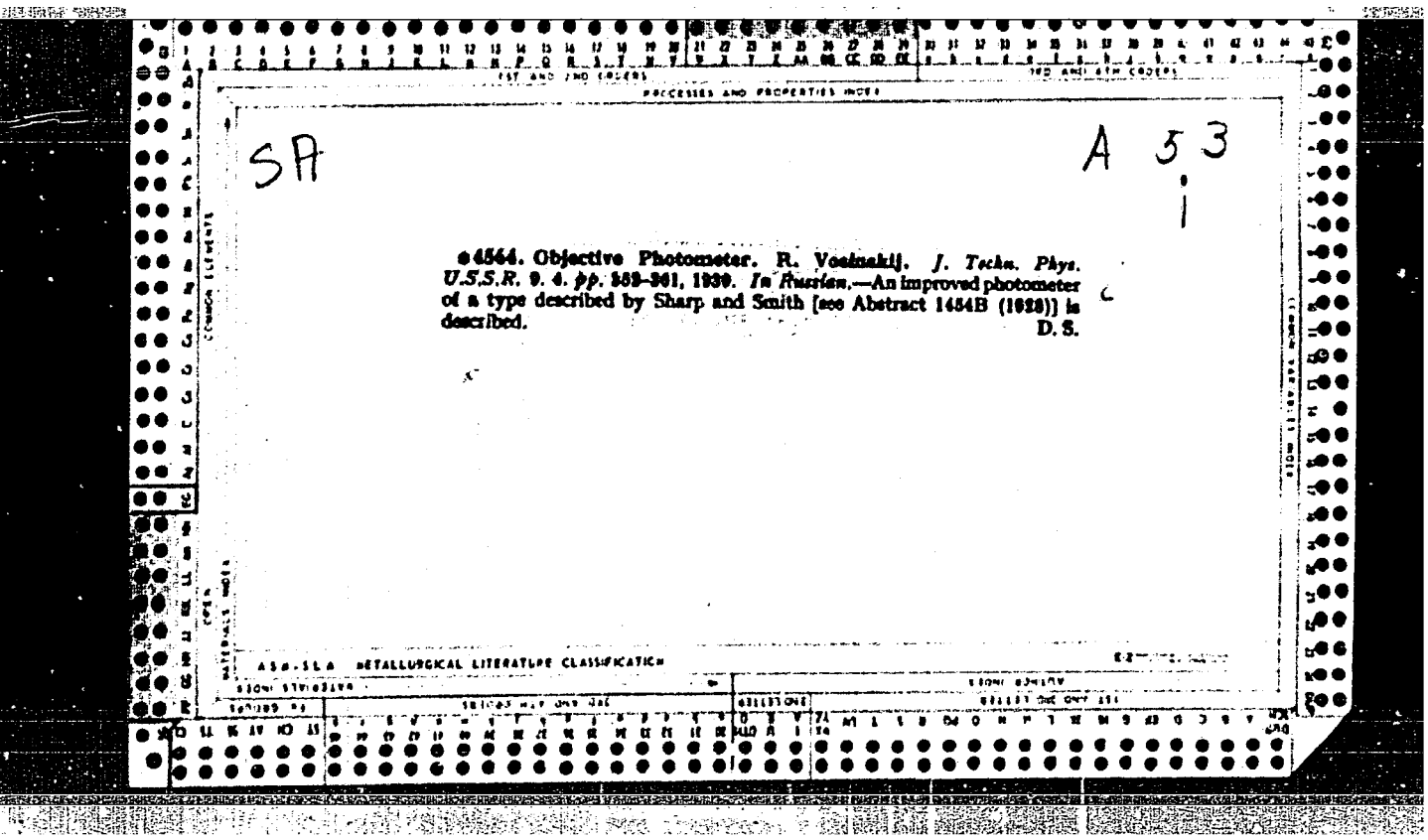
Author : Paic M., Prelec K., Tomas P., Varicak M., Vosicki B.
Inst : -
Title : Cockroft and Walton Accelerator for 200 kb Used to Generate Neutrons.

Orig Pub : Glasnik mat.-fiz. i astron., 1957, 12, No 4, 269-289

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

3



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A 53

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●4564. Objective Photometer. R. Vosinskij. *J. Techn. Phys. U.S.S.R.* 9. 4. *pp.* 353-361, 1939. *In Russian.*—An improved photometer of a type described by Sharp and Smith [see Abstract 1454B (1628)] is described.

D. S.

VOSHIK, Ya.V.; OGANOV, K.A.; YANIV, V.Ye.

Increasing the effectiveness of hydraulic fracturing of strata.
Neft. khoz. 35 no.8:35-38 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Carpathian Mountain region--Petroleum engineering)

5(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2551

Smirnov, V. K., and Ye. S. Voshina

Propitannyy grafit i yego primeneniye v khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (Impregnated Graphite and Its Application in the Chemical Industry) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 70 p. (Series: Korroziya v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, vyp. 12) 3,500 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): V. I. Kruchinin (Deceased); Ed. (Inside book): S. M. Belen'kaya; Tech. Ed.: L. G. Kleyman; Editorial Board: N. A. Baklanov, V. Ye. Volodin, V. S. Kiselev (Chairman), I. Ya. Klinov, V. I. Kruchinin (Deceased) (Secretary), G. V. Sagalyev (Deputy Chairman), and P. G. Udyma.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for industrial engineers in establishments of the chemical industry and those in scientific research institutes studying anticorrosive materials.

COVERAGE: The booklet, one of a general series entitled Korroziya v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity (Corrosion in the Chemical Industry and Methods of Protection), contains

general information on graphite and the properties of graphitized materials. Production methods and fields of application of these materials are reviewed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 10 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Impregnated Graphite (Cont.) SOV/2551

Bibliography

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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TM/jb
10-28-59

NEKAYEV, P.; SAYECHNIKOV, I. (Semenov, Gor'kovskoy obl.); NIZAMEYEV, M. (Kazan'); VOSHKULAT, I.

From the mailbox. Mast.prom. i khud.promys. 4 no.4:36 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Predsedatel' obshchestvennogo soveta bytovogo kombinata, Shakhun'ya Gor'kovskoy oblasti.

VOSIK,V.; KLEBANSKY, A.

Synthesis of the model compounds of the basic types of synthetic rubber structures and study of their reactivity with free radicals. In Russian. p. 451.

ACTA CHIMICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest. Hungary
Vol. 21, no. 1. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960
Unclf.

Vosik, V. F.

S/079/60/030/05/26/074
B005/B002

53830

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A. L., Vosik, V. F.

TITLE: Synthesis of Some Dichloro Derivatives of Octadiene-2,6

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp 1420-1421

TEXT: The present paper describes the syntheses of 2 compounds constituting the two possible basic types of the chloroprene rubber structure: 2,7-dichloroctadiene-2,6 (I) and 2,6-dichloroctadiene-2,6 (II). Both compounds were produced for the first time. Compound (I) can be obtained from 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 (III) or from 1-iodine-3-chlorobutene-2 (IV) by means of an organomagnesium synthesis. Compound (III), however, does only react with magnesium, that has been well activated by iodine, and even then the reaction proceeds very slowly. For this reason, the authors used the hitherto undescribed compound (IV) as an initial product for the production of (I). This compound was synthesized in two different ways: by the reaction of gaseous HI with chloroprene in glacial acetic acid, and by the exchange reaction of (III) with NaI or KI in acetone. 6 isomeric compounds may arise from compound (IV) on the organomagnesium

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synthesis. The chemical analysis and infrared spectroscopy clearly revealed that only the desired compound (I) is present in the reaction products. For the synthesis of compound (II) the authors proceeded from 2,6,8-trichloroctadiene-2,6 (V), that was produced by the condensation of compound (III) with chloroprene in the presence of anhydrous $FeCl_3$ (Ref. 1). Various reduction methods were examined for the conversion of (V) into compound (II). The complete replacement of chlorine by hydrogen under the simultaneous conservation of the double bonds was achieved by the catalytic hydrogenation with hydrogen in the presence of Raney nickel and of sodium acetate for the binding of the resulting hydrogen chloride. The structure of compound (II) synthesized in this way was safely defined by the aid of infrared spectroscopy. All the operations are accurately described in an experimental part. Yield, boiling point, refractive index, density, and elementary per cent analysis are specified for all products obtained. Two figures show the infrared spectra of compounds (I) and (II). The spectra were taken and interpreted by G. I. Semenov. Their interpretation is described in great detail. There are 2 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet, 1 American, 1 British, and 1 German.

Card 2/3

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

Card 3/3

NOVAK, Zdenek, inz.; SROM, Jaromir, inz.; VOSIKA, Otakar, inz.

Parallactic link with auxiliary base at the end in general position. Geod kart obzor 11 no.3:60-62 Mr '65.

1. Chair of Special Geodesy of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering of the Czech Higher School of Technology, Prague.

TLUSTY, Jaromir, doc. inz.; VOSIKA, Otakar, inz.

Geodetic operations at the Abu Sir cemetery in Egypt.
Geod kart obzor 10 no. 3: 71-72 Mr '64.

1. Czech Higher School of Technology, Faculty of Building, Department of Special Geodesy, Prague.

NOVAK,Z., inz.; SROM,L.inz.; VOSIKA, O. inz.

Contribution to polygonometry with supporting points.
Geod kart obzor 9 no.12:316-321 D'63.

1. Katedra specialni geodezie, Fakulta strojirenska, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

VOLEJNIK, Josef, inz. (Prague); VOSIFA, Otakar, inz. (Prague)

Anaytic solution of compound curves. Geod kart obzor 10 no. 3: 63-66 Mr '64.

TLUSTY, Jaromir, doc., inz.; VOSIKA, Otakar, inz.

Search for the lost Southern Temple in Nubia by geodetic methods.
Geod kart obzor 9 no.7:184-189 Jl '63.

1. Katedra specielni geodezie stavebni fakulty, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

TLUSTY, Jaromir, doc. inz.; VOSIKA, Otakar, inz.

Geodetic works at the Abu Sir burial ground in Egypt. Geod kart obzor 10 no.2:41-44 F'64.

1. Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, katedra specialni geodezie, Praha.

VOSIKOVSKY, O., inz.

Pressure vessels from the 11 368.1 steel operating at low temperatures. Strojirenstvi 14 no.11:834-842 N '64.

1. State Research Institute of Material and Technology, Prague.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001861020010-2"

VOSIKOVSKY, O., inz.; JELINEK, E., inz.; BAROCHOVSKY, J., inz.; FIALA, L. , inz.

Comparison of various steels for making pressure vessels. Strojirenstvi 14 no. : Suppl: Tatulky pro konstruktery 14 no.8:1-8 Ag '64.

1. State Research Institute of Materials and Technology, Prague (for Vosikovsky and Jelinek). 2. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek National Enterprise, Prague (for Barochovsky and Fiala).

L 34693-66 EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI JD

ACC NR: AP6025853 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/65/015/011/0814/0822

24
B

AUTHOR: Vosikovskiy, O. (Engineer)

ORG: State Research Institute of Materials, Prague (Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu)

TITLE: Brittle fracture of steel with an elevated yield point

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 11, 1965, 814-822

TOPIC TAGS: material fracture, steel, brittleness

ABSTRACT: The article outlines the conditions under which brittle fracture may occur in steel with a high yield point, which is used for making high-pressure vessels. A readily determined parameter, transient temperature, can be recommended as the most reliable criterion for judging the suitability of a given type of steel for such application. The results of experiments with three types of steel are described and discussed. This paper was presented by Engineer V. Horak, Candidate of Sciences. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 2 formulas and 3 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 33,732]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 016

Card 1/1 UDC: 620.192.4: 669.14.018.29: 539.56: 669.14.018.47

VIZBARAYTE, Ya. I.[Vizbaraite, J.]; VOSILYUS, I. I.[Vosylius, J.]; SAVUKINAS, A. Yu.[Savukynas, A.]; YUTSIS, A. P.[Jucys, A.]

Two-electron matrix elements of energy operator in the case of jl coupling. Liet ak darbai B no.1:23-42 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR i Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. Kapsukasa.

(Matrices) (Electrons) (Functions)

S/081/61/000/021/004/094
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Vizbarayte, Ya. I., Vosilyus, I. I., Savukinas, A. Yu., Yutsis, A. P.

TITLE: Two-electron matrix elements of the energy operator in the case of jl-coupling

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 12, abstract 21B84 (Tr. AN LitSSR, B, v. 1(24), 1961, 23 - 42)

TEXT: The matrix elements were determined for the matrices of jl-coupling transformations to LS and jj-coupling, expressed by 6j-coefficients, and also expressions for the electrostatic and spin-orbit interaction energy. The coefficients at the radial integrals in the expressions of these energies are tabulated for the configurations sl, pp, pd, pf, pg, dd, df and dg. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/081/61/000/021/003/094
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Vizbarayte, Ya. I., Vosilyus, I. I., Savukinas, A. Yu., Yutsis, A. P.

TITLE: Application of jl-coupling in the case of an excited oxygen ion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 12, abstract 21B83 (Tr. AN LitSSR, B, v. 1(24), 1961, 43 - 48)

TEXT: The energy spectrum of a $1s^2 2s^2 2pnl$ configuration is examined using jl-coupling. In the case nl = 4f,5g, theoretical values for the positive oxygen ion energy were found and compared with experimental data. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VIZBARAYTE, Ya, I.[Vizbaraite, J.]; VOSILYUS, I. I.[Vosylius, J.]; SAVUKINAS, A. Yu.[Savukynas, A.]; YUTSIS, A. P.[Jucys, A.]

Application of the jl coupling in the case of excited nitrogen ion. Liet ak darbai B no.1:43-48 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR i Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. Kapsukasa.

(Nitrogen) (Ions) (Matrices)

ACC NR: AR6035238 SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/008/G028/G028

AUTHOR: Vosilyus, S. K.; Yasinyavichus, R. Yu.

TITLE: Mathematical structure of an operational device for the automatic recognition system of typewriter symbols

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 8G178

REF SOURCE: Sb. Avtomatika i vychisl. tekhn. Vil'nyus, 1965, 71-77

TOPIC TAGS: mathematic analysis, recognition process, recognition, probability, noise, noise distribution, automatic recognition, pattern recognition, character reading equipment

ABSTRACT: The operational device evaluates the proximity of a sign to a certain class according to the probability value of one sign or another at a given application of the signal. The sequence of signals, derived from the symbol for recognition is analyzed as a mixture of the standard specimen of a certain class with noise. The tests indicated that for typewriter symbols, whose signals are presented in a analog form, the supposition is correct concerning the normal law of noise distribution. When a code presentation of the pattern signal is used, the probability density of noise is uniform. Formulas are derived for the posteriori probabilities and

Card 1/2 UDC: 62-506:621.391.193

ACC NR: AR6035238

block diagrams of the operational device for these two cases are given. Structures of the operational device are optimal in the sense of that total probability of error is minimal, since the recognition signal is determined in the channel, whose probability is maximal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and a bibliography of 5 titles. [Translation of abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 12/06, 09

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6018122 SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/006/0016/0018

AUTHOR: Valgin, A. D.; Korshak, V. V.; Kutepov, D. F.; Vosilyute, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of unsaturated polyesters in the presence of alkyl-bis-(beta-hydroxyethyl)-amines and their investigation

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1966, 16-18

TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, phthalic anhydride, amine, chemical reaction kinetics, polycondensation, ORGANIC SYNTHETIC PROCESS

ABSTRACT: The use of alkyl-bis-(beta-hydroxyethyl)-amines (A) in the synthesis of unsaturated polyesters was examined. The polyester was synthesized from maleic anhydride:phthalic anhydride:ethylene glycol, 1:1:0.55 ratio, by melting in the presence of small amounts of A where the alkyl was methyl, propyl, isopropyl or hexyl. Reaction kinetics showed that even only 0.05 mol of A per mol of unsaturated acid accelerated reaction 1.5 times. Increasing the amount of A to 0.3 mols accelerated the polycondensation and gave higher molecular weight polyesters. The longer the alkyl substituent at the N-atom of the amine, the more effective the accelerator. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.674'41.0

TAR'YAN, I.; VOSKA, R.; SHOMLO, A.

Effect of preliminary thermal treatment on the photoconductivity of NaCl crystals subjected to the action of X rays. Kristallografiia 5 no.2:323-324 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut meditainskoy fiziki Budapeshtskogo meditsinskogo universiteta.
(Salt crystals—Optical properties)

VOSKANOV, M. A.

Dissertations approved by the Higher Certification Commission (VAK) in June 1961. Terap. 34 no.1:123-126 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(BIBLIOGRAPHY--MEDICINE)

VOSKANOV, M. A.

Dissertations approved by the Higher Attestation Commission(VAK) in May 1960. Terap. arkh. no.12:116-119 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(BIBLIOGRAPHY--MEDICINE)

VOSKANOV, M. A., kand. med. nauk; GRISHINA, I. M.

Electrocardiographic examinations of patients with myocardial infarction under the influence of exercise therapy. Terap. arkh. no.9:113-114 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. A. G. Gukasyan) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(EXERCISE THERAPY) (HEART--INFARCTION)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

VOSKANOV, M.A., kand.med.nauk

Exercise therapy in stenocardia. Zdorov'e 8 no.8:20-21 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(EXERCISE THERAPY) (ANGINA PECTORIS)

RATNER, N.A., prof.; PUSHKAR', Yu.T., st. nauchn. sotr.; SHKHVATSABAYA, I.K., st. nauchn. sotr.; ZYSKO, A.P., kand. med. nauk; VOSKANOV, M.A., kand. med. nauk; MYASNIKOV, A.L., prof., red.; CHAZOV, Ye.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; METELITSA, V.I., red.

[Hypertension and atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries; methodological instructions on diagnosis, treatment and prevention] Gipertonicheskaia bolezn' i ateroskleroz koronarnykh arterii; metodicheskie ukazaniia po diagnostike, lecheniiu i profilaktike. Moskva, 1964. 176 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut terapii. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Myasnikov).

VOSKANOV, M.A., kand.med.nauk

Bile. Zdorov'e 8 no.5:18 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(BILE)

VOSKANOV, M.A., kand.med.nauk

Bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus). Zdorov'e 7 no.7:31 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)
(HUCKLEBERRIES)

VOSKANOV, M.A., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Hemodynamics in patients suffering from angina pectoris and myocardiac infarction; according to data of mechanocardiography. Vrach.delo no.3:132-133 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(HEART--INFARCTION) (ANGINA PECTORIS)

ACC NR: AP6034011 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/005/0881/0885

AUTHOR: Voskanyan, A. G.; Pivovarov, A. A.; Khundzhua, G. G.

ORG: Physics Department, Moscow State University im. M. B. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet)

TITLE: Direct recording of water-temperature gradients in the sea

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 881-885

TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic equipment, oceanographic instrument, sea water, resistance thermometer, pressure gage, temperature measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a newly developed unit for the direct and continuous recording of water-temperature gradients in the sea to a depth of 250 m. The unit utilizes standard IS-264A platinum resistance thermometers and provides continuous recording of temperature differences accurate to 0.02C in the 5—25C range with a simultaneous depth record accurate to 1%. The shipboard recording equipment consists of two EPP-09M3 recording potentiometers connected to the submerged instrument package by an RShM multicore cable. The instrument is powered by 220-volt, 50-cycle, a-c current. An overall circuit diagram is shown in Fig. 1. The temperature sensors (R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4) make up opposite arms of the measurement bridge and form a single system consisting of two paired sensor sets (see Fig. 2). The depth sensor consists of a diaphragm manometer with potentiometric output. Various other aspects of the

Card 1/3 UDC: 551.46.087

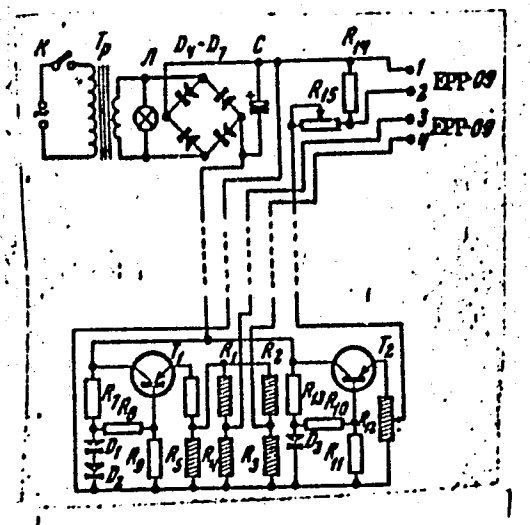


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of temperature-measurement system.

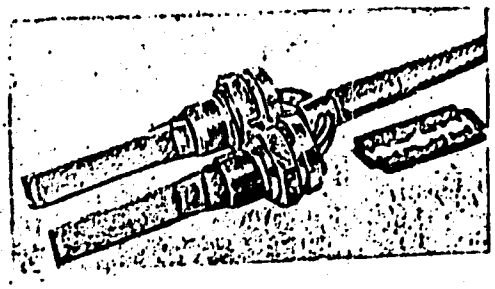


Fig. 2. Paired temperature sensor

circuitry, design, and determination of the instrument's basic parameters are re-

ACC NR: AP6034011

viewed. For measurement, the paired sensors are mounted in a special holder on a 1-m-long rod attached to the instrument-package casing. The temperature sensors may be moved along the rod, thus changing the measurement base between them, and the pressure sensor is located on the top of the casing. The recommended descent rate for the package is 0.5 m/sec or less. Thorough testing and analysis of obtained results have demonstrated the unit's reliability and effectiveness in studying the structure of temperature fields in the sea. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08, 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5100

Card 3/3

YEGANOV, Georgiy L'vovich; VOSKANYAN, A.M., otv. red.; SLKUNI, A.G., red. izd-va; KAPLANYAN, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the economic development of the U.S.S.R. in the work of the economic geographers of the U.S.A.] Problemy ekonomicheskogo razvitiia SSSR i stran narodnoi demokratii v trudakh ekonomiko-geografov SShA. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1962. 241 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(United States—Geographical research)
(Russia—Social conditions)
(Communist countries—Social conditions)

VOLOBUYEV, V.I.; BIDA, L.S.; KUKUSHKINA, G.Ye.; NENARTOVICH, L.V.; KALMYKOVA, Zh.I.; KAS'YANENKO, S.I.; IYEVLEVA, L.A.; ROYEVA, Zh.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: KHMZLIK, A.I.; VOSKANYAN, A.O.; SHAPOVALOVA, L.P.

New wholesale prices for cast iron, blast furnace ferroalloys, open-hearth and converter steel. Sbor.trud. UNIIM no.11:131-137 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VOSKANYAN, A.V.; KLYSHKO, D.N.; TUMANOV, V.S.

Frequency transformations in quantum systems with discrete energy levels. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.5:1399-1407 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BEGLARYAN, N.P.; NAZARYAN, O.A.; VOSKANYAN, A.Z.

Effect of X rays and gibberellin on some biochemical characteristics of Ipomoea purpurea and Cosmea bippinatus varieties. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 18 no.8:32-40 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ANDREYEVA, G.F. (Moskva); VOSKAN'YAN, B.Kh. (Moskva); YELAGIN, V.M. (Moskva); KUZNETS, I.I. (Moskva); RAD'KO, E.P. (Moskva)

ASG-NITI automatic welding machines. Avtom.svar. 14 no.9:51-59 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)

VOSKAN'YAN, B.Kh. (Moskva); YELAGIN, V.M. (Moskva)

New automatic ASG-NITI welding sets with follower system. Avtom. svar. 16 no.2:65-67 F '63. (MIA 16:4)
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)

VOSKANYAN, Boris

Industrial aesthetics is the most important problem of quality. Standartizatsiia 29 no.4:16-19 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

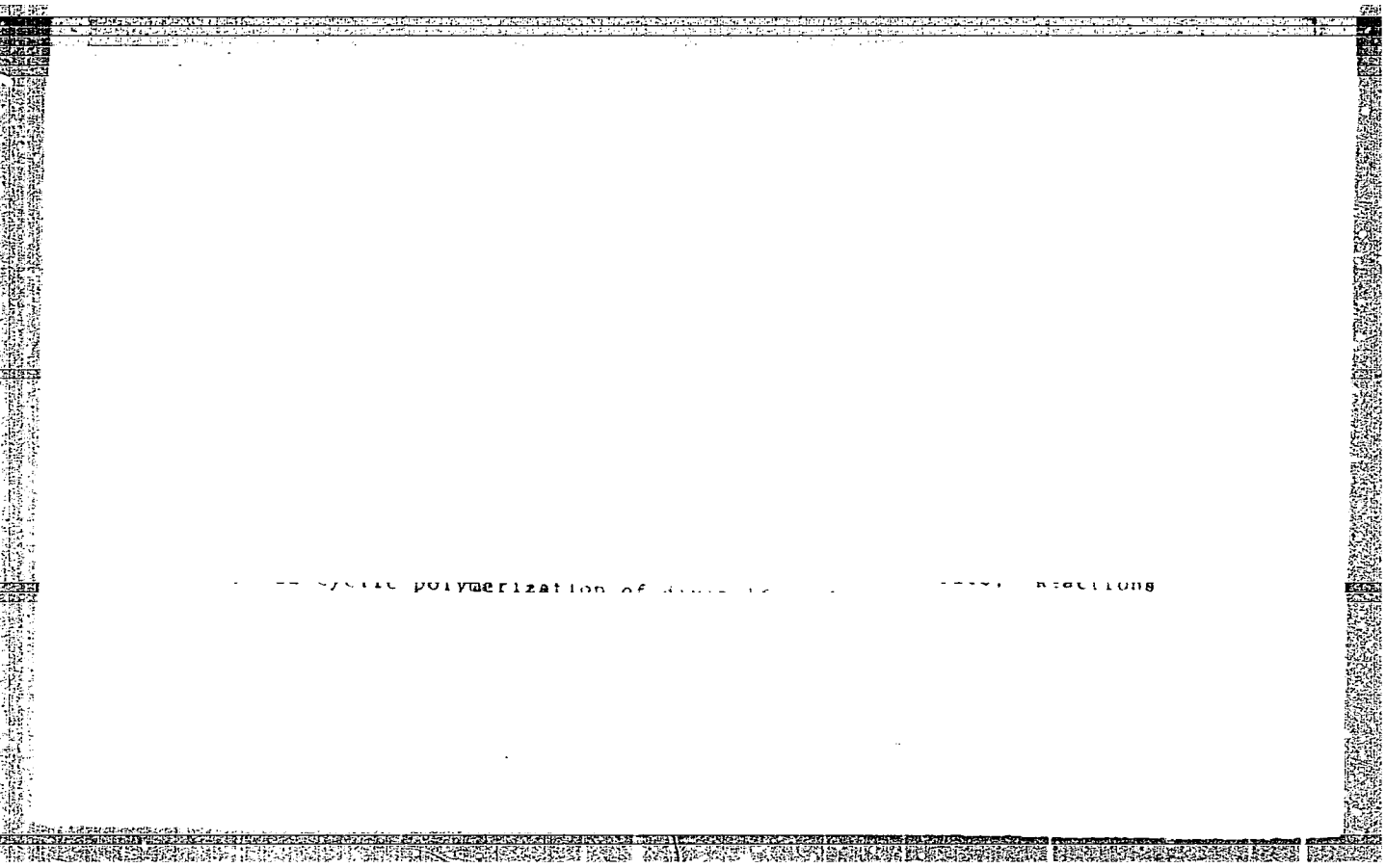
1. Glavnyy inzh. Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekhnicheskoy estetiki.

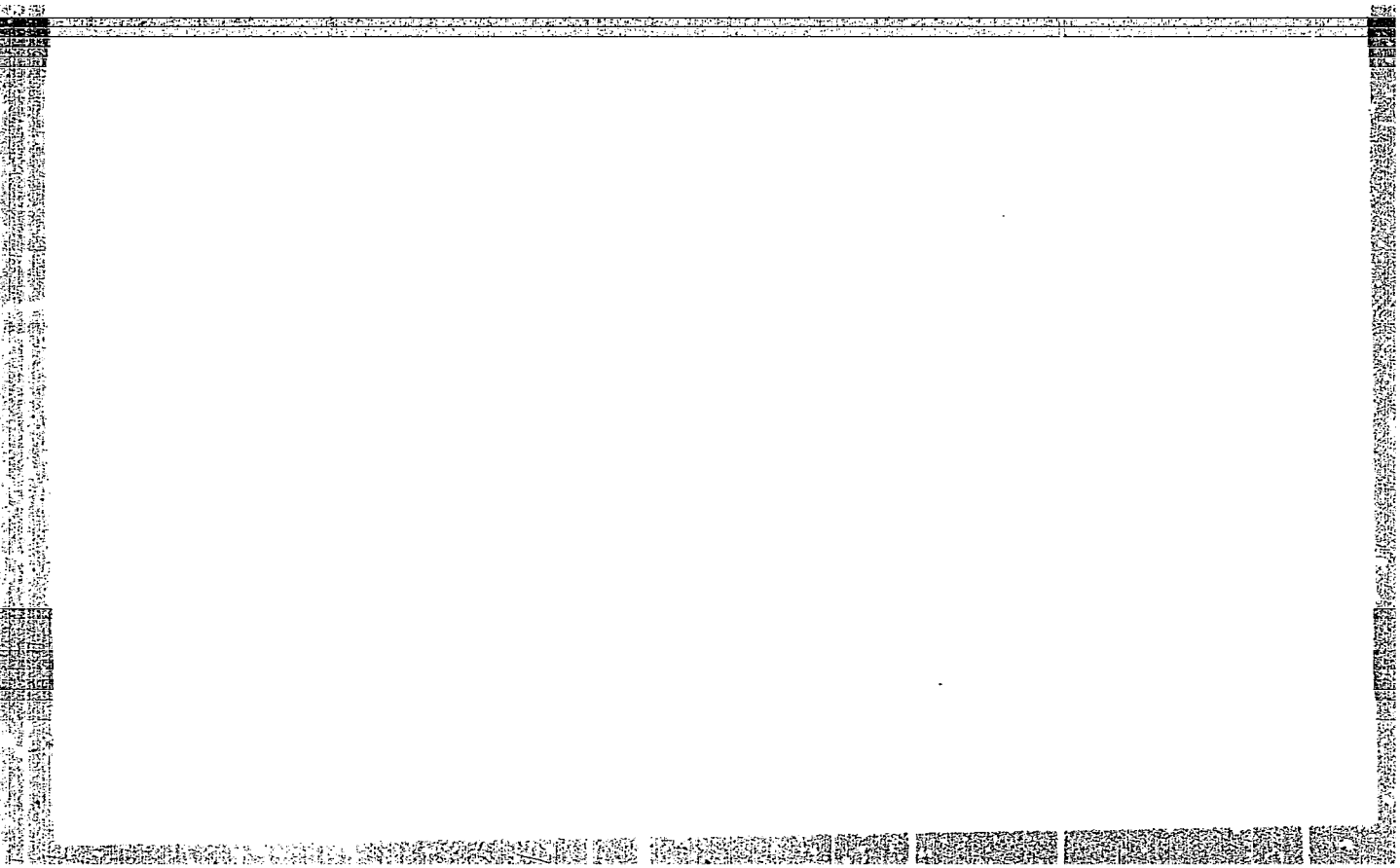
BUDOVOY, G.T.; MARTINKOV, I.P.; SHKOL'NIKOV, B.Ya.; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.A.; SOLOMIN, V.V.; REZNIK, A.I.; IGNATOVICH, A.A.; OZORNOV, A.K.; GILINSKOY, E.B.; ZHIRNOV, V.Ye.; NEMENSKIY, M.I.; VOLKOV, N.I., red.; VOSKANYAN, G.G., red.; KASIMOVSKIY, Ye.V., red.; FOMIN, A.Ya., red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[The district worker's manual; reference and methodological aid for economic and cultural planning in an administrative district]Spravochnik raionnogo rabotnika; spravochno-metodicheskoe posobie po planirovaniiu khoziaistvennogo i kul'turnogo stroitel'stva v administrativnom raione. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 439 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Russia--Economic policy--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

VOSKAN'YAN, L., mayor

Warrant Officer Chuliatov's probe. Starsh.-serzh. no.9:31 S '61.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Radio—Repairing)





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001861020010-2"

MATSOYAN, S.G.; AVETYAN, M.G.; AKOPYAN, L.M.; VOSKANYAN, M.G.; MORLYAN, N.M.; ELIAZYAN, M.A.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Part 4: Synthesis and study of the cyclic polymerization of some divinylacetals and diisopropenylacetals. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.7:1010-1014 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Acetals) (Polymerization)

MATSOYAN, S.G.; AVETYAN, M.G.; VOSKANYAN, M.G.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Part 5: Cyclic copolymerization of divinyl acetals with vinyl acetate. Vysokor. soed. 3 no.8:1140-1143 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut organicheskiy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Vinyl compound polymers) (Vinyl acetate polymers)

MATSOYAN, S.G.; VOSKANYAN, M.G.; SAAKYAN, A.A.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Report No. 26: Cyclic polymerization of divinyl acetals under the effect of ionic catalysts. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 16 no.5: 455-460 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

MATSOYAN, S.G.; VOSKANYAN, M.G.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Report No.22: Cyclic polymerization capacity of aliphatic divinyl acetals. Izv. AN Arm SSR. Khim nauki 16 no.2:151-158 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.

30288
S/190/62/004/006/015/026
B101/B110

15.8100

AUTHORS: Matsoyan, S. G., Avetyan, M. G., Voskanyan, M. G.

TITLE: Studies on cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. VIII. Cyclic copolymerization of divinyl acetals with styrene

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1962, 882-884

TEXT: The authors studied the bulk copolymerization of divinyl formal, divinyl ethanal, and divinyl butyral with styrene at 80°C in N_2 atmosphere, in the presence of 1 mole% of benzoyl peroxide. The molar ratios of the monomers were varied between 10:90 and 90:10. The resulting copolymers were white powders, soluble in organic solvents. Their composition was calculated from their oxygen content. Infrared spectroscopy showed that the copolymers had no double bonds. Formation of 1.3-dioxane rings in the principal chain of the copolymer is therefore assumed. The copolymer from the initial mixture of 20 mole% of divinyl formal and 80 mole% of styrene (polymerization time 5 hr) contained 3.89 mole% of divinyl formal links and

Card 1/2

96.11 mole% of styrene links. The melting point was 121-128°C. With the ratio 80:20 the polymerization took 32 hr, after which copolymer contained 21.89 mole% of divinyl formal and 78.11 mole% of styrene; m.p. 102-112°C. 10 mole% of divinyl ethanal + 90 mole% of styrene yielded, after 4 hr, a polymer containing 5.71% of divinyl ethanal and 94.29% of styrene, m.p. 108-146°C; and with the ratio 90:10, after 80 hr, a polymer containing 42.80% of divinyl ethanal and 57.20% of styrene, m.p. 88-104°C. Data for divinyl butyral + styrene: initial mixture ratio 10:90, 1.5 hr, ratio in the polymer 1.65% divinyl butyral and 98.35% styrene; m.p. 116-120°C; ratio 90:10, 100 hr, 52.94% divinyl butyral, 48.06% styrene, m.p. 50-56°C. The copolymerization constants r_1 of acetals and r_2 of styrene were: for divinyl formal + styrene, $r_1 = 0.05 \pm 0.05$, $r_2 = 8.60 \pm 1.3$; for divinyl ethanal + styrene, $r_1 = 0.02 \pm 0.02$, $r_2 = 6.75 \pm 0.55$; for divinyl butyral + styrene, $r_1 = 0.01 \pm 0.01$, $r_2 = 3.01 \pm 0.6$. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry AS ArSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1961

Card 2/2

MATSOYAN, S.G.; VOSKANYAN, M.G.; GEVORKYAN, E.TS.; CHOLAKYAN, A.A.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Part 32: Cyclic copolymerization of divinyl acetals with some vinyl monomers. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no.4:420-427 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.

MATSOYAN, S.G.; VOSKANYAN, M.G.; CHOLAKYAN, A.A.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Part 14: Cyclic copolymerization of aliphatic divinylacetals with vinyl acetate. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.7:1035-1041 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Vinyl compound polymers) (Vinyl acetate)

BAZIYAN, T.A.; VOSKANYAN, N.G.

Treatment of postoperative commissures in gynecologic patients with sulfide water. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kult'. 30 no.3:266-267 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Bol'nitsa dlya revmatikov (glavnyy vrach - kand. med. nauk F.S. Seidov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, Baku. Submitted March 10, 1963.

GUSEYNOV, R.N.; VOSKANYAN, N.G.

Some complications (uterine perforation) in the performance of artificial abortion. Azerb. med. zhur. 41 no.1:45-50 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

L 50880-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(d)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACC NR: AP5024561 UR/0070/65/010/005/0748/0750
548.52

AUTHOR: Voskanyan, R. A.

TITLE: Growing of barium ferrite single crystals from a solution in the melt

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 748-750

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal growing, magnetic anisotropy, ferrite, barium compound, cobalt compound, tungsten compound, iron compound, magnetization

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to develop a technique for preparing cobalt-containing homogeneous and monolithic hexagonal barium ferrites of type W ($W = BaMe_2Fe_{12}O_{27}$) of various compositions: $W = BaCo_xFe_{2-x}^{2+}Fe_{16}^{3+}O_{27}$, where $x = 0[Fe_2^{2+}W]$; $x = 0.5$ $[Co_{0.5}Fe_{1.5}^{2+}W]$; $x = 1$ $[CoFe^{2+}W]$; $x = 1.5$ $[Co_{1.5}Fe_{0.5}^{2+}W]$, and $x = 2[Co_2W]$, and crystals of type $M = BaFe_{12}O_{19}$. The experiments on growing were carried out in an electric furnace. The crystals obtained had a basal plane 50—60 mm^2 in size and were over 10 mm thick. The constant of magnetic crystallographic anisotropy K_1 and K_2 were measured. Magnetic measurements at 20C showed that the barium ferrite Co_2W has a plane of easy magnetization which coincides with the basal plane; $Co_{1.5}W$ has a cone of easy magnetization with a cone angle aperture of 45°; $Fe_2^{2+}W$ has an axis of easy magnetization which coincides with the hexagonal axis C. "We thank I. S. Zheludev, T. M. Perekalina, A. V. Zalesskiy, and S. S. Fonton for assistance in the work, and Ye. N. Belova, who kindly consented to perform an x-ray analysis of the crystals." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 5080-66

ACC NR: AP5024561

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

S/070/63/008/002/015/017
E021/E120

AUTHORS: Timofeyeva V.A., and Voskanyan R.A.

TITLE: The problem of growing corundum crystals from solution in a lead fluoride melt

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.8, no.2, 1963, 295-296

TEXT: It was established that the solubility of Al_2O_3 in PbF_2 was 40% at 1280 °C but only a few percent at 888 °C, and growth of crystals took place in a wide temperature region (1200-1300 °C). The crystals had a flat habit and goniometric measurements showed that the faces were pinacoid (0001) and two rhombohedra ($10\bar{1}1$) and ($20\bar{2}1$). When chromium oxide was introduced into the crystal, the red color of ruby was formed. Because the rate of growth of the pinacoid face was least, the amount of Cr_2O_3 was the greatest on this face and the central part of the crystal was more strongly colored than the periphery. On the other hand, the quickly-growing faces of the crystals (the rhombohedra) held a mechanical mixture to a greater degree. Liquid inclusions of PbF_2 solidified on cooling. A large number of spirals were formed on the surfaces

Card 1/2

S/070/63/008/002/015/017
E021/E120

The problem of growing corundum ...

of thin plates during fast cooling.
There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1962

Card 2/2

KARAPETYAN, N.G.; VOSKANYAN, S.M.; TONOYAN, O.A.; CHUKHADZHYAN, G.A.

Copolymerization of acetaldehyde with methylvinylketone. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 18 no.4:371-378 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut polimernykh produktov. Submitted June 16, 1964.

CHUKHADZHYAN, G.A.; VOSKANYAN, S.M.; MIGRANYAN, T.Sh.; KARAPETYAN, N.G.

Copolymers of acetaldehyde. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no.4:466 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Yerevanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V.Lebedeva.

L 4148-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5023917 UR/0171/65/018/004/0371/0378
542.952.6+547.281.2+547.384

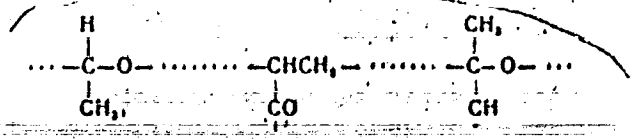
AUTHOR: Karapetyan, N. G.; Voskanyan, S. M.; Tonoyan, O. A.; Chukhadzhyan, G. A.

TITLE: Copolymerization of acetaldehyde with methyl vinyl ketone

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 371-378

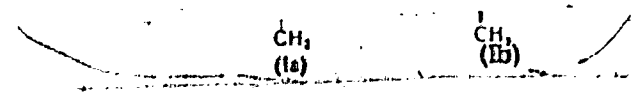
TOPIC TAGS: acetaldehyde, ketone, copolymerization

ABSTRACT: In connection with the problem of increasing the stability of polyacetaldehyde, the authors studied the copolymerization of acetaldehyde with methyl vinyl ketone at -78C in the presence of organometallic catalysts (1:1 mixture of butyllithium and triisobutylaluminum), and in the presence and absence of the radical polymerization inhibitor β-phenylnaphthylamine. The structure of the copolymers obtained was determined chiefly by IR spectra. The results suggest that methyl vinyl ketone copolymerizes with acetaldehyde at the vinyl group (Ia), the carbonyl group (Ib),

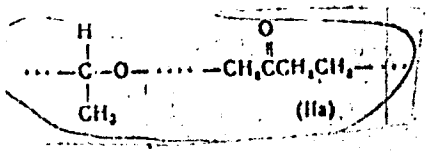


Card 1/3

L 4148-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5023917



and also involves migration of hydrogen (IIa):



In the presence of the radical polymerization inhibitor, the copolymerization involves primarily the migration of hydrogen; in its absence, it consists of steps Ia and Ib simultaneously. Distinct x-ray halos indicate the crystallinity of the chloroform-insoluble fractions of the acetaldehyde-methyl vinyl ketone copolymer obtained in the absence of β-phenylnaphthylamine. It is thus shown that one of the ways of increasing the stability of acetaldehyde polymers is to copolymerize acetaldehyde with other monomers. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut polimernykh produktov (All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Polymer Products)

Card 2/3

L 4148-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023917

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

MANVELYAN, M.G.; BABAYAN, G.G.; VOSKANYAN, S.S.; SAYAMYAN, E.A.; OGANESYAN, E.B.

System Na^{+}, K^{+}, $SiO_3^{=}$, $CO_3^{=}$ - H_2O at 0 and 25° C.

Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2402-2408 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

VOSKANYAN, Vagan Aramovich; BESPALOV, I.V., inzh., nauchn. red.; DNEPROVA, N.N., red.izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Industrial installation of drainage with the use of pipe filters] Industrial'noe ustroistvo drenazha s poroshch'iu trubofil'trov. Leningrad, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 149 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Drainage, House)